

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 15, 1790.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

House of Representatives of the United States,
Monday, June 28, 1790.

THE bill to regulate seamen in the merchants service, was brought in, engrossed, read the third time, and passed.

Reports of the secretary at war on sundry petitions were read, which, together with a report of a committee appointed to bring in a bill concerning discharged soldiers, &c.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the joint committee who were to consider and report the business necessary to be finished previous to an adjournment, also to report when would be proper to adjourn, reported that in their opinion the business necessary to be acted upon may be completed by the 15th day of July next, and that an adjournment of the present session should take place by that time. The report was laid on the table.

The proposed amendment to the bill for extending enumeration law to the state of Rhode-Island, was then into consideration and disagreed to. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Goodhue reported on the petition of E. H. Derby, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Ames presented a petition from the inspectors of the ports of Boston, and Charlestown, which was read and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for the amendment of the revenue laws.

Mr. Parker, of the committee to whom the report of the secretary at war on the petition of Dr. B. Midgton was committed, presented a report, which was in favour of the petition.—Laid on the table.

A motion of Mr. Thatcher, the report of the secretary at war, on the petitions of James Berry and others, were read and accepted by the house:

and, with some other reports of the secretary, were referred to a committee, who were ordered to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

The house went into a committee of the whole on a report of a select committee, respecting the Virginian cession, and appointed a committee to bring in a bill, for securing the reservation made by that state in the cession.

TUESDAY, June 29.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee of both houses, reported, that they had examined the following bills found them duly enrolled—viz. An act providing means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations—An act for satisfying the claims of John M'Cord, and An act for the relief of Nathaniel Twining. The speaker affixed his signature to the bills.

A message was received from the senate informing that they have passed an act, authorizing the purchase of a tract of land at West-Point.

The bill for extending the enumeration law to the state of Rhode-Island, having been engrossed, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Fitzsimons, of the select committee on the bill providing the means of paying the interest on the debt of the United States, brought in a report, which was read—and made the order of the day to-morrow.

The report of the committee on the petition of E. Derby, was, on motion of Mr. Goodhue, taken into consideration; the substance of this report is in favour of extending the time allowed by law for payment of the duties on teas from six to twelve months; a report was accepted, and referred to the committee appointed to prepare amendments to the collection law.

Mr. Jackson moved that the committee of the whole should be discharged from any further proceedings on the bill concerning the trade and navigation of the United States—this motion after a lengthy debate was negatived.

Mr. Jackson then moved that the house should immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole on this bill, which being carried after a short debate, Mr. Boudinot took the chair.

This bill contained the discrimination in the duty on foreign tonnage; the first clause being rejected, the balance of the following propositions, moved by Mr. Fitzsimons, was adopted in lieu thereof, viz.

That from and after the day of next, there shall be laid and collected on all ships and vessels not built, or registered in the United States, a duty of ten per cent.

That on all ships or vessels arriving in any part of the United States, from places at which the United States are not permitted to trade, the sum of ten per cent.

The remaining clauses of the bill being disagreed to—the committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Goodhue, of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill making further provision for paying the invalid pensioners.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

A message was received from the president of the United States, with the copy of an act of the legislature of the state of Rhode-Island for ratifying certain articles of amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Williamson presented a memorial from Doctor Thomas Rulston, in behalf of the directors of a cotton manufactory in the state of Pennsylvania.

In committee of the whole on the bill concerning the trade and navigation of the United States.

Mr. Madison entered into a discussion of the principles on which the trade and navigation of the United States ought to be regulated: The idea of discrimination in respect to foreigners, as proposed in the bill originally, having been disagreed to, however just and reasonable he thought that distinction to be, he said, as there appeared to be a majority against it, he should wave any further arguments on the subject, and would suggest the principle of reciprocity as an idea which would meet the general approbation of the committee.

He adduced several particulars to shew that this reciprocity does not exist in our trade and intercourse with Great-Britain; while our shipping is excluded from many of her ports, and admitted into others under such restrictions as are nearly tantamount to a prohibition—their shipping is freely admitted into all the ports, harbours and bays, of the United States.

He then read two propositions in the following words, which he proposed should be added as clauses to the bill, viz.

And be it further enacted, That in all cases where vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States may be prohibited from bringing any articles from any foreign port or place, by laws or regulations of the sovereign thereof, into any port or place within the United States, the vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of such sovereign shall, after the day of

during the continuance of such prohibition, be prohibited from bringing like articles into the United States, on pain of being seized and forfeited to their use: And the masters or owners of all foreign vessels, clearing from any port of the United States, with any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture thereof, shall give bond, with sufficient security, that no part of the said articles shall be delivered at any port or place to which vessels belonging to citizens of the United States may not be permitted to transport like articles from the United States.

And be it further enacted, That in all cases where vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of that foreign country, from carrying thereto articles not the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, the vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects, citizens or inhabitants, of such country, shall, after the day of and during the continuance of such prohibition, be prohibited, in like manner, from bringing any articles not the growth, produce or manufacture, of such country, into the United States, on pain of being seized and forfeited to their use.

These propositions being considered as very interesting and important in their consequences, it was moved that the committee should rise, that the members might take time to consider them.

The motion for the committee's rising was opposed.

Mr. Wadsworth asked what reason could be assigned for the committee's rising?—For his part he was ready to meet the propositions—He believed he should vote for them—He considered them as calculated to try the strength of the committee; it is coming to the point; it is proposing a very bold measure, indeed; but if it is thought we can stand the shock, I should have no objection to try it. I hope the committee will proceed to discuss the propositions.

Mr. Vining observed, that he had no objection to taking up the subject; but as gentlemen appear desirous of taking time to consider the propositions, he was in favour of the committee's rising—With respect to the "boldness" of the measure, he was at a loss to find the propriety of the epithet; for his part he considered it as a measure of *firmness*, and as such highly becoming the national legislature of this country to adopt.

Mr. Sherman observed, that he saw nothing that favoured of boldness in the propositions; they appeared to him to be natural, and nothing more than a proper assertion of the equal rights of this country; it is merely meeting with counter regulations, the regulations of other countries that are hostile to our interests; this we have a right undoubtedly to do. I hope the committee will not rise, but discuss the subject, that the merits of the proposition may be fully known.

Mr. Goodhue spoke generally in favour of the propositions, and against the committee's rising.

Mr. Jackson was in favour of the committee's rising—the propositions he considered as very extraordinary, indeed; and if they should be adopted, they will annihilate, in a great measure, the trade of Georgia to the West-Indies, and he believed of North-Carolina too, notwithstanding what the gentleman from that

state has said in the course of debate on this subject.—He thought it extraordinary that the gentleman from Virginia should come forward with one exceptionable proposition after another; the gentleman having lost one favourite proposition, so tenacious is he of his object, that he now brings forward another, in my opinion, said he, full as exceptionable.

The question being taken was carried in the affirmative:—The committee rose and reported the propositions, which are to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The house then went into committee on the WAYS and MEANS for paying the interest on the public debt. Some time was spent in the consideration of the plan reported by Mr. Fitzsimons, but the committee did not come to any decision. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 1.

The petition of John Fitch, of Philadelphia, relative to steam, as applied to the purposes of navigation, was read.

Mr. Boudinot of the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to provide for the national defence.

The bill, further to provide for the payment of the invalid pensioners of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the president of the United States, informing, that he had given his assent to three acts, which originated in the house:—An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations:—An act for the relief of Nathaniel Twining—and, An act to satisfy the claims of John M'Cord against the United States.

A message from the senate informed the house that they had passed the bill extending the enumeration law to the state of Rhode-Island.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Thomas Barclay, was read; the substance of which is, that the sum of 3333½ dollars be allowed the memorialist in full for his services during the time he was employed by the United States, exclusive of necessary expenses. A motion for recommitting the report occasioned some debate, but was carried in the affirmative.

In committee of the whole on the ways and means to discharge the interest of the debt of the United States, the resolutions of the select committee were agreed to; these are, 1st. to increase the impost one third, and the duties on the following enumerated articles to the sum annexed to each—

Distilled Spirits	15.	} Cents per Gallon.
Madeira Wine	32.	
Other Wines	18½.	
Molasses	3½.	} Cents per lb.
Bohea Tea	10	
Souchong and other black Teas	18 1/6.	} Cents per lb.
Hyson	32.	
Other green Teas	20½.	} Cents per lb.
Coffee	4.	
Brown Sugar	1½.	} Cents per lb.
Loaf ditto	5.	
All other do.	2½.	} Cents per lb.
Pepper	7 1/100.	
Pimento	4½.	} Cents per lb.
Nutmegs	65.	
Mace	25.	} Cents per lb.
Cinnamon	20.	
Cloves	12½.	} Cents per lb.
Cassia	10.	

Resolved, That after the day of the discount of ten per cent. of the duties on goods, wares and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, be discontinued, and that an addition of ten per cent. be made to the duties on goods, wares or merchandise, imported in any other ship or vessel.

Ordered, That these resolutions lie on the table till to-morrow.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 2.

The report of the committee of the whole house on the ways and means to discharge the interest on the debt of the United States, was taken up and agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Stone moved to insert the article last at an additional duty of two cents per bushel; this occasioned a lengthy debate; the motion was negatived.

A committee, consisting of Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Tucker, was appointed to bring in a bill agreeable to the report.

A message was received from the senate, with a bill determining the temporary and permanent residence of congress; the substance of which is, that the temporary residence shall be at Philadelphia from the commencement of the next session in December, till the year 1800, and from that period the permanent residence to be on the Patowmack. This bill was read the first and second time, ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole house on Tuesday next.

The report of the committee on the fees, &c. to the consuls of the United States, was taken into consideration. The first clause of the report authorized consuls and vice-consuls to receive fees similar to those established by law in the places for which they are appointed; and where no such fees are established, they were to be allowed dollars on the entry and clearance of every American vessel of 100 tons and under, and dollars on every such vessel of 100 and upwards. This clause, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, struck out. The other parts of the report, which allows them to receive dollars for copies of certificates and other documents, also to own American vessels, &c. were agreed to. It was then voted that the bill be recommitted, and the committee instructed to consider and report what further provision should be made for consuls and vice-consuls.

Mr. Benson had leave of absence for a fortnight. Adjourned till Monday 10 o'clock.

FRANKFORT, (Germany), April 23.

THE following is said to be the emperor's last will and testament, and which we are assured is authentic—"In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. As wills, and the legacies contained in them, generally occasion numerous difficulties, disputes and lawsuits, I have made mine in such a manner as to preclude all those inconveniences. At my death, I recommend my soul to God; and as to my body, I care little about it; I require only the usual rites to be bestowed on it. I leave whatever money is found at my decease to my states; my domains and free lands to my successor, the archduke Leopold; and as for the masses and alms to be said and done for me after my death, I will endeavour to acquit myself of that duty while I am alive.

(Signed) "JOSEPH."

MARSEILLES, May 2.

The popular suspicion, which had been long entertained, that M. Calvet, the commandant of Fort St. John, was disinclined to the interests of the revolution, broke out on the morning of the 30th of April with the utmost violence. At ten o'clock the national guard assembled under arms in the Grand Place, and, with twenty-two pieces of cannon taken from the vessels in the harbour, marched to the gate of the citadel to dislodge the garrison.

On being summoned to surrender, M. Calvet replied to the summons in a tone of the most supreme contempt for the mob.

The armed citizens placed themselves in order of attack.—Another summons was then sent to the commandant, to which he perfidiously replied by a discharge of twelve pieces of cannon. Twenty-two persons were killed by the fire.—The attack then commenced with the most inconceivable ardour. A breach was effected in about half an hour; and, on the entrance of a body of the national guards, the garrison, consisting of five thousand men, laid down their arms.

The people now clamorously demanded the punishment of Calvet. Accordingly, this Launay of Marseilles speedily expiated his guilt. He was hanged in the first breach made in the walls of the fortresses. His head was carried on a pike, throughout the whole day, in the streets of Marseilles.

Four hundred and seventeen persons lost their lives in this affair.

LONDON, April 27.

TREATY of ALLIANCE between PRUSSIA and the OTTOMAN PORTE, signed at Constantinople the sixteenth day of the moon Gemadi Allavul, (the thirty first of January,) 1790.

IT being the mutual interest of the Sublime Porte and his Prussian majesty to increase and consolidate the friendship that has long subsisted between them—their majesties, Selim III. emperor of the Ottomans, and Frederick William IV. king of Prussia, have authorized the undersigned ministers plenipotentiary to stipulate and sign the following articles, viz.

Article I. It being indispensably necessary for the interests of the high contracting parties to establish and cement a solid and durable alliance, which is deranged by the conquests of enemies on this side of the Danube—his Prussian majesty promises and engages to declare WAR in the spring 1790, against the Austrian and Russian courts, to compel them to consent to a moderate and equitable peace with the Sublime Porte. The Sublime Porte promises and engages to employ all its forces to obtain, at the peace, the restitution of Galicia, Lindomicia, and all the territory which the court of Vienna has wrested from the republic of Poland.

Art. II. The two contracting parties ratify the articles of the treaty of commerce concluded in the year of Higerah, 1175, and declare its stipulations to be of equal force as if they had been verbatim inserted in the present. The Sublime Porte guarantees the free navigation of Prussian ships in the Mediterranean, and engages to secure the Prussian flag from the insult of Tunis, Algiers and Tripoli.

Art. III. The Sublime Porte having resolved not to make peace without the restitution of the fortresses, provinces, and above all, the Crimea, which its enemies have gained, his Prussian majesty promises and engages not to discontinue war till the Sublime Porte shall have attained this object: And the Sublime Porte engages, in a similar manner, to conclude no peace with the courts of Vienna and Petersburg, without the consent of Prussia Sweden and Poland.

Art. IV. This alliance, offensive and defensive, shall continue in force between the Sublime Porte and the three above-mentioned potentates, Prussia, Sweden and Poland, even after the conclusion of peace with the two Imperial courts.

Art. V. The conquests which the Sublime Porte and the king of Prussia may make, shall not be restored until the courts of Petersburg and Vienna agree to submit the differences that subsist between them and the republic of Poland, to the mediation of the two contracting parties.

Art. VI. The Sublime Porte and his Prussian majesty will not consent to any peace with the courts of Petersburg and Vienna, but under the mediation of England and Holland.

Art. VII. After the conclusion of peace his Prussian majesty engages to guarantee all the possessions that remain to the Porte; and he engages, besides, to procure the guarantee of England, Prussia, Sweden and Poland, of all the territories of the Ottoman empire.

Art. VIII. The present treaty shall be exchanged and ratified at Constantinople, within five months at least.

(Signed)

[L. S.] MUHAMMED RASCHID,
[L. S.] ASKOR,
[L. S.] YON DIETZ.

May 15. Government, it is said, have received the following important advice from our consul at the court of Spain, viz. that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has just been solemnly ratified between the king of Spain and Sardinia, the empress of Russia, and the states of Venice, in order to resist by force the present politics of the British and Prussian cabinets.

The insurance from London to the West-Indies is now done at 15l. per cent.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, May 2.

"On Friday last the noted PAUL JONES, lately an admiral in the Russian service, landed from a packet-boat at this place. Being dressed in the Russian uniform, his person was not recognized till after his baggage was sent to the custom-house for examination, when the outside directions of one or two parcels caused the discovery. The populace, having gained information of his arrival, surrounded the inn where he was; and were not sparing in denouncing their resolution of exercising vengeance upon him, if they laid hold of him; in consequence of which he privately escaped out of town the same day."

The dissolution of parliament depends wholly on the event of a Spanish war. If hostilities are found necessary, a new parliament will be immediately called: as no minister would choose to enter into a war with a parliament near its expiration.—If things blow over, parliament may probably sit some time longer.

A comparative statement of the English and Spanish navy, made by a correspondent, and, we sincerely hope founded in truth, makes the number of the former 264, of the latter 145,—a majority of 119 in favour of Old England.

The 24th being the earliest day on which it is calculated that the messenger from Spain, with his catholic majesty's answer to the remonstrances of the British ministry, can arrive, nothing certain relative to our present dispute with the Spaniards can be pronounced. Even the best informed members of the cabinet scarce form a conjecture on the subject. And as it is possible that from accident, or unavoidable delays, the arrival of the messenger may be two or three days later, we must wait with patience till he comes, when we shall take the first opportunity of laying the result of his message before our readers.

Monday last two transports sailed from Plymouth for Quebec, with four companies of artillery, and a quantity of ordnance stores on board, which went without a convoy;—a proof, perhaps, that ministry do not expect a war soon.

The confidence of the public respecting peace and war, begins now to increase in favour of the former. Fifty guineas are at present given to receive one hundred, if we have a war with Spain. But though our tranquillity on the side of the Spaniards may be re-established, it does not seem perfectly secure in other parts. All the accounts brought over by the last mails from Germany, are filled with the military preparations making in that quarter; and should a war break out, between Prussia and Austria, it will be hardly possible for England to go free.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, May 8.

"The face of things here has taken a very sudden change, and bears all the appearance of war. The workmen are busily employed in our dock-yards in getting a fleet ready for sea, and the same bustle pervades the military departments. These unexpected appearances are in consequence of some recent dispatches from the court of London, with whom the report is, we are shortly to unite in a war against Spain."

Another revolution, favourable to the liberties of human nature, has taken place in Germany. The inhabitants of the country of Malmédy and Stavelot have not only driven away their prince Abbe and all his counsellors, but the elector of Cologne's troops, sent to keep the peace; all of whom have been obliged to take the route to Cologne.

BRISTOL, May 17.

Extract of a letter from London, Saturday evening 6 o'clock, May 15, 1790.

"Without any apparent cause (for no fresh intelligence had been received this morning at any of the public offices), the stocks have got up two per cent. since yesterday. The three per cents were yesterday done at 71½ up to 72, and this day they were done at 74 and 74½. The report circulated this day se'nnight, that the prince William Henry East-Indiaman was taken by the Spaniards, is proved to have been a Change-Ally trick, like the rumour of a man of war

being captured, done for the purpose of sinking the value of stock, which being known now to be false reports, the funds will continue to get up again, unless any government intelligence of importance should arrive to depress them. All was peace this morning in Change-Alley, and buying and selling went on more quietly than any day for this fortnight past.—Profiting on the river and in town goes on briskly as ever."

BOSTON, June 28.

Saturday last arrived captain John Tucker, in the brig Diamond, from Martinique, and St. Eustatius. He left Martinique the 5th day of June, at which time a report prevailed, that news had just arrived from France, and that all the ports in the French West-Indies were ordered to be shut against the Americans.

On the 3d of June an insurrection took place at Martinique, amongst the mulattoes and other people of colour, they attacked the fort in the town of St. Pierre, and killed the captain of the guards, in consequence of which all the inhabitants were under arms. Some Damas with the soldiers were on their march from Port Royal to St. Pierre. About one hundred and thirty of the mulattoes were hung and gibbeted—and the insurrection somewhat quelled, before captain Tucker left the place.

On captain Tucker's arrival at St. Eustatius, he saw the ordinance of France published in the Gazette of that island, which forbid the admission of our flag in the French ports.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, June 3.

"This day according to the custom of the French, is a high holiday, and preparation was making accordingly. When a plot was discovered that turned all their mirth. The mulattoes had combined together to murder every white person on the island, but by good fortune it was discovered by a mulatto girl. I have just come from the shore, and oh! my God! such a scene I never saw. Many hung up and stabbed in fifty different places, others shot down dead in the streets the same as wild beasts, then stabbed and trampled upon. All this I have seen not ten minutes since, every man under arms; no sooner a mulatto, is discovered, than he is shot or hung immediately without any trial.

The mulattoes have confessed that they were to meet in two bodies at the north and south part of the town, then rush in and kill every white inhabitant, and burn the shipping.

June 4. This day as many as 70 mulattoes have been hung, and their bodies mangled in a shocking manner."

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, June 4 to a gentleman in this town.

"I have only a moment to improve by captain Tucker, to give you a sketch of the occurrences here yesterday. It was a great holiday, *la fête à Dieu*. The morning was delightful, the streets decorated in the gayest manner, the ladies shewing themselves at their doors. I had just been viewing the procession and enjoying the pleasure of so pleasing an appearance, and was returning home, when a sudden alarm ran through the streets, to arms! to arms!—the women, children, negroes, taking shelter in their houses—the firing of muskets, the whites chasing, killing and hanging the mulattoes. It has been discovered that on Sunday next (the next procession day) St. Pierre, and the shipping were to be devoted to the flames, and the white inhabitants to be massacred, but as it generally happens in these insurrections they were premature in the execution.

"The armed mulattoes who were officers of the whites, had got their officers to be parties in their scheme. From some apprehensions of their captain falling off some of his actions, they immediately bayoneted him and he fell dead on the spot—Some whites under arms at the procession, fired on the mulattoes; they then to the gates of the fort, which they guarded, and some shot on the whites, and fled—the whites pursued, killed and took many—many saved themselves. I regret I cannot enter into particulars, but the result yesterday was, two white men killed and one shot, one hung; of the party of the mulattoes, ten that were hung—many whites wounded. This day many of the prisoners probably will be executed. To give you an idea of the ferocity and temper of the people—a gentleman, one of the noble, said something against the intendant, the people would have hung him without any other cause had not the intendant begged his life. This happened about half an hour since. It is the negroes striving to free themselves, but free mulattoes aspiring to be equal to the whites."

Friday last his excellency the governor was present at the desire of the two branches of the legislature, to adjourn them to the second Wednesday in January next.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee of both houses; but, being so near the close of the session, they were referred to the second Wednesday of the next session of the general court:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June, 1790.

WHEREAS the utmost attention to Economy in the expenditures of the public revenue, is not only necessary in a republic, from the nature and objects of the institution, but is indispensably requisite in this country, from the present deranged state of its finances; and well as from the infancy of its government; whereas it is the opinion of this legislature that COMPENSATIONS, SALARIES and PENSIONS, which have been granted by the congress of these United States, are not only TWO HORN, but if continued possibly be found to exceed even the ABILITY of the people to support;

It is, therefore, **RESOLVED**, That the senators of this commonwealth be and they are hereby instructed, to exert their utmost influence that a speedy reduction of the salaries, compensations, and pensions aforesaid, should be made, as far as may be, that the confidence of our citizens in the wisdom of our federal administration may be maintained—that our PUBLIC CREDIT may be revived—that the MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE and AGRICULTURE, of these states may be encouraged—and that the measures of congress may be regulated by that prudent regard to these important objects which ought always to distinguish the policy of a VIRTUOUS, FREE, and INDUSTRIOUS PEOPLE.

And it is further **RESOLVED**, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the senators and representatives in congress, that the sentiments of this legislature, on this subject, may be fully known.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

It is with sincere pleasure we inform the public, that Major Doughty, who was reported to have been killed by the Indians on the river Tenafee, safely arrived at Fort-Harmer, on the Ohio, on the 15th of last month. His valuable officer was charged with important public business to the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations of Indians. While ascending the Tenafee, on the 21st March last, he met a party of 40 Indians, in three canoes, having a white flag hoisted. This party were banditti of Cherokees and Shawanese, with three

The major was in a barge with ensign Sedam, and fifteen non-commissioned officers and privates. The Indians appeared very friendly, and their chief, and several others, even came on board the barge. They received, with the greatest apparent thankfulness, presents of corn and tobacco. They endeavoured, by every means in their power, to persuade the major to land, and pass the night with them, promising to hunt turkeys and buffaloes for him; but he being suspicious of their design, evaded their entreaties. After having passed upwards of an hour, they shook the major by the hand, and left him: but the men had scarcely got to their canoes, before they received from the Indians a severe fire, which was instantly returned, and the boat put about. The barge then floating down the stream, an incessant fire ensued for four hours. During this time, the Indians manifested an intention of boarding the barge; but the cool and well directed fire of the major's party, prevented the design.—The major and five of his party killed, and six wounded, one of whom died afterwards.

Having his force thus reduced, he was unable to return up the Tenafee, against the stream; he, therefore, descended that river, and the Ohio, into the Mississippi, and arrived, the 25th of March last, at L'Ance-a-la-paix, a Spanish post, about 45 miles below the Ohio. The major was received by Monsieur Foucher, lieutenant-commandant of the post, with the greatest politeness and attention; and every tenderness and care were shown to the wounded, three of whom were left at the post, being too badly injured to be removed.

Captain Hart, who had been previously dispatched by the major into the Chickasaw nation, joined him afterwards on the Ohio.

While the British (says a Boston paper) so loudly demand restitution from Spain for the property unjustly taken from them, they should recollect, that they themselves have not yet made restitution for the shipping belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, to the amount of thirty thousand pounds, as unlawfully captured after the commencement of peace.

Mr. Moses Gunn, of Massachusetts, has discovered a kind of manure, different from common dung, ashes, &c. and whatever else has been hitherto commonly used for that purpose. He says the manure (which he has discovered by accident) is extremely rich, and within the power of almost every man; is to be attained at a small expence, and thereby land may be improved to a most desirable degree of fertility. He has invented a small machine (the cost of which is less than ten dollars) for turning iron into steel.—Mr. Gunn has presented a memorial to the legislature of Massachusetts, and if suitable encouragement is offered, he will be ready to communicate his discoveries to the public.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

Description of a curious piece of CLOCK WORK, lately finished by Mr. Walter Folger, jun. (a young man of 25 years of age, and bred to no kind of business,) of Nantucket, Massachusetts.—

It performs the office of a common eight day clock, but what is most extraordinary, in the astronomical part, which at once discovers the ingenuity of the inventor:—When the sun should rise, there is a sun rises from the machine, comes to the meridian, and sets at the same time the sun in the Heavens should set at all seasons of the year, and exhibits the sun's declination, place in the ecliptic, time of her rising and setting every day of the year; when the moon should rise, there is a moon that rises in the machine, making the same appearance that the moon in the Heavens should make, comes on the meridian and sets at the proper time, making all the different appearances that we see the moon make in the Heavens.

It exhibits the moon's declination, time of high and low water at all times of the year, and keeps the date of the year for the space of one century, without requiring any alteration.

By this machine the curious phenomena of the harvest moon is rendered plain and easy to be understood by the meanest capacity.

It is all performed with forty wheels, and a suitable number of pinions, besides a large number of levers, &c. &c. and contained between two brass plates, seven

inches long, and five inches wide, and between one of the said plates and the dial plate, which is eighteen and an half inches long, and fourteen inches wide; the thickness from the dial plate to the back plate is five inches; it is kept in motion by two weights of the size of the weights of a common clock; and that motion kept regular by a second pendulum.—there is one wheel in it that keeps in motion continually, but that motion is so slow as to take up the space of about eighteen and an half years to perform one revolution.

WILMINGTON, July 3.

On Sunday last arrived in this port, from Philadelphia, two Spanish vessels, a brig and schooner—having heard that two British vessels lay off the Delaware Capes, they feared a commencement of hostilities in consequence of the late rupture between these two powers—they have failed since.

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 15.

Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States shall be, and he hereby is authorized to draw from the treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars annually, to be paid out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tonnage, for the support of such persons as he shall commission to serve the United States in foreign parts, and for the expence incident to the business in which they may be employed: *Provided*, That exclusive of an outfit, which shall in no case exceed the amount of one year's full salary to the minister plenipotentiary or charge des affaires to whom the same may be allowed, the president shall not allow to any minister plenipotentiary a greater sum than at the rate of nine thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and other expences, nor a greater sum for the same than four thousand five hundred dollars per annum to a charge des affaires—nor a greater sum for the same than one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to the secretary of any minister plenipotentiary: *And provided, also*, That the president shall account specifically for all such expenditures of the said money, as in his judgment may be made public, and also for the amount of such expenditures as he may think it advisable not to specify, and cause a regular statement and account thereof to be laid before congress annually, and also lodged in the proper office of the treasury department.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the space of two years, and from thence until the end of the next session of congress thereafter, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved July 1, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wednesday the first day of September next, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND situated in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, containing 215 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 20 may be made into good meadow at a small expence; the soil is rich, and well adapted to farming or planting, and is well timbered and watered. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stable, and other convenient out buildings; an orchard of choice fruit, and a never failing spring within a convenient distance of the houses, which are placed on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect. This land adjoins the lands of Mr. John Hood, deceased, and Mr. Edward Dorsey, of Vachel; distant from Baltimore 23 miles, from Ellicott's noted merchant mills 11 miles, and within two miles of the road leading from the Red-House Tavern to Baltimore. The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual payments, the purchaser to give bond on interest, with approved security.—Any person wishing to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Edward Mason, who lives on the premises. *Permission will be given to seed a fall crop, and possession given in November next.* R. PINDELL.

Hagar's-Town, July 9, 1790.



The SHIP MERCURY,

NOW lying at this place ready to take in a cargo of tobacco for Havre-de-Grace, will sail by the fifteenth of August next: She has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and will be consigned to Messieurs FORRESTER and TANNY. She has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to capt. JOHN STEWART, Annapolis.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 16th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

ABOUT three hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in De la Brooke Manor, near the Queen-Tree, on Patuxent river. The land is kind for corn, tobacco and small grain, well wooded and watered, and has several good swamps that may be laid down in timothy, grass—Also, an exceeding good mill on the land, upon an excellent and constant stream, with two pair of running stones, a bolting chest, and all necessaries and conveniences of every sort for a mill: A liberal credit will be given for a very considerable part of the purchase money—the other conditions will be made known on the day of sale. The land lays exceeding convenient for fish and oysters, as it adjoins to a creek, of which great plenty are caught. Any one, desirous of viewing the land, may apply to John Lucas, living at the Queen-Tree.

ZACHARIAH FORREST,
JOHN HORRELL.

St. Mary's, July 21, 1790.

4W

THE subscriber, finding from an arrangement of his business, which has nearly taken place within these few weeks, from which he conceives himself under great obligations to many persons for the indulgence he has met with these eight or ten years past, in the line of his profession (as also many other ways) for which they have, in this public manner, his sincere thanks; and have to inform them, and the public in general, that he hath, at this time, a set of good hands, such as house-joiners, carpenters and lawyers, (and all are good,) together with those, and his own particular attention that he is determined to give, will enable him to undertake work upon very reasonable terms, such as may be agreed on before any part of the labour is begun, which shall be completed in a neat faithful manner, with punctuality and dispatch.

The subscriber will be particularly obliged to those in arrears to him, either on bond, note or book account, if they will make it convenient to settle the same, at any rate through the month of August, as he can assure them the nature of his business absolutely requires it. Attention to this and the above will very much oblige

THOMAS BICKNELL.

Head of South river, Anne-Arundel }
county, July 6, 1790. }

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

ALEXANDER PITT BUCHANAN, John Bullen, Annapolis; B. Brashear, a major Snowden's iron-works; Dr. James H. Blake, Calvert county; James Brown, Cedar-Point; captain Matw. Bill, of the Mary, Thomas C. Bowie, Nottingham.

Jeremiah Chafe (2), John Callahan (3), Stephen Clark (3), John Conly, The General Court, The Collector of the Customs, Annapolis; Walter Chandler, Upper-Marlborough.

Rezin Estep, Lyn creek.

Philip Rd. Fendall (2), Thomas Freeman, Alexander Forsyth, Rev. Colin Ferguson, care of George Hayward, Annapolis; captain John Frazer, Prince-George's county.

John Gwinn, Charles Goldsborough (2), Alexander Gunn, care of Andrew McDonald, Annapolis.

Samuel H. Howard (3), Annapolis; John Lee Hunt, on board the ship Nelly, to be left at James Cheston's.

Rinaldo Johnson, Prince-George's county.

William Middleton (2), Patrick Magrath, Richard Mackubin, Patrick M'Mauckin, Annapolis; John M'gruder, Prince-George's county, Arthur Murray, near Leonard's creek.

Margt. O'Brien, care of Mark H. Irwine, Annapolis.

William Pace, Levin Patterson, William Prew, or either of his Sisters, Annapolis.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (5), Archibald Robinson, Edward Richardson, Annapolis.

Speaker of the House of Representatives of Maryland; Robert Smith, Annapolis; Stephen Steward, West river; Thomas Snowden, Patuxent iron-works; Nathan Smith, Lyon creek.

Kitty Taylor, care of William Gilmore, Richard Tious, Annapolis; John Chew Thomas, Patuxent iron-works; captain D. Tolson, of the Anne, Patuxent; Michael Taney (3), Calvert county.

Elie Valette, Annapolis.

William Wallace, Annapolis; Jonathan Warner, Piscataway.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

†† None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, olinbrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the Printing-Office,
Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE
L A W S
OF
M A R Y L A N D,
PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.
A L S O,
THE
V O T E S and **P R O C E E D I N G S**
OF
B O T H H O U S E S
OF THE
G e n e r a l A s s e m b l y.

P O S T - O F F I C E,
A N N A P O L I S.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having arisen to the late Postmaster at this office, from the practice of charging the postage of letters—the present Postmaster informs all persons interested, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unless the postage is first paid. Those, therefore, who send their servants for Letters, are desired to send the Money at the same time, to avoid a disappointment, as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by
S A M. G R E E N, D. P. M.

T O B E R E N T E D,
The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duval, Esquire. Possession may be had on the first day of July.—The above Property will be Sold for Cash or on Credit. Inquire of
THE PRINTERS.
J U S T I M P O R T E D,
In the Ship OLIVE BRANCH,
Captain LEONARD,
From LONDON,

A General Assortment of
S P R I N G G O O D S,
Which will be SOLD on the most REASONABLE TERMS for
Cash or Country Produce,
B Y
J O H N P E T T Y, & C O.
At their Stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.

The SHIP
W I L L I N G T O M,
Captain THOMAS HUNTER,
IS daily expected in Patuxent, from London, and will take TOBACCO on consignment to Messieurs YATES, PETTY, and YATES, in LONDON, as will also the brig FAME, capt. WILSON, now loading at Nanjemoy, on Patowmack, for which, if required, an advance will be made in GOODS and CASH, by
J. PETTY, and CO.
May 17, 1790.

N O T I C E
IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply, at September term, to the county court, for a commission to mark and bound the ancient lines of HALL'S HILLS, or such part thereof as I am possessed of, under the late act of assembly.
W I L L I A M C H E W.
Calvert county, June 18, 1790.

A B A R G A I N
MAY be had of the subscriber in the purchase of TWENTY LOTS of LAND (50 acres each) to the westward of Fort Cumberland, for which any kind of personal property will be taken in payment.—Cash would be preferred. Apply to
EDWARD HALL, West River.

Annapolis, July 1, 1790.
By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscribers, will be EXPOSED TO SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

TWO thousand two hundred and forty acres of LAND, together or in convenient lots, as may best suit the purchasers, beautifully and conveniently situated on the Bay, and between Patuxent and Magothy rivers, in Anne-Arundel county. This land is remarkably valuable for the fertility of its soil, and convenience of situation to Baltimore, Annapolis, and other markets: It abounds with a plenty of timber and wood, and has the advantages of productive fisheries, and quantities of wild fowl: It is adapted to every species of country produce: There are several different tenements on it, and some useful improvements; and it produces the greatest plenty of grass for stock.

It will be sold on a credit of five years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to pay one fifth of the purchase money, with interest, annually. Possession to be delivered on the first day of December, and a title to be made to the purchasers on payment of the money.

THOMAS HYDE,
GABRIEL DUVAL,
CHARLES STEUART, Trustees of Wm. Worthington.

July 3, 1790.
ALL persons that have any claims against the estate of **WILLIAM DOVE**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly attested, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to
SARAH DOVE, Admx.



RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, about the month of July last, a country-born negro man named **C L E M**, about 30 years old, and about five feet nine inches high, rather spare made, and I think has a look out of his eyes as if one or both had been formerly hurt; he has some little knowledge of the shoe-maker's and carpenter's business; he was formerly the property of James Chappellear, of this county, from whom he was bought in Virginia by Mr. Francis Hamersly, and sold to the subscriber a few weeks preceding his going off. It is thought by some that he has got over to the state of Virginia, but I am inclined to believe that the upper part of this county, the lower part of Charles and Calvert counties he most frequently frequents. Any person apprehending the said fellow and securing him in a goal, so that I get him again, shall be paid a reward of **TEN DOLLARS**, including what the law allows, and if brought home shall immediately be paid a reward of **FIVE POUNDS** currency by the subscriber, living about ten miles below the Cool-Springs—and all persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining the said fellow at their peril.

THOMAS A. REEDER.

June 7, 1790.

S T A Y - M A K I N G.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he prosecutes the **STAY-MAKING BUSINESS**, in the city of Annapolis, in the newest and most approved fashions. He has furnished himself with a general assortment of excellent stay trimmings, which will enable him to sell his work at the most reduced prices. Any ladies who shall honour him with their custom shall be supplied on the shortest notice, and every exertion will be uniformly made to give satisfaction to his customers.

J O H N R I G B Y.

LADIES, who live at a Distance, may have Stays made to fit them by sending the Linings of their old Ones, or measuring in the following Manner:—

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lacc-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

Letters from the Country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. He will wait on Ladies at any Distance if sent for.

Calvert county, June 15, 1790.
N O T I C E

IS hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the court, of the county aforesaid, at September term next, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of their respective parts of a tract of land called **The ANGLE**, situate in Christ's Church parish, agreeable to the directions of a late act of assembly for the purpose of marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD IRELAND,
BRIAN TAYLOR.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **THOMAS HOW RIDGATE**, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, are desired to produce the same, legally authenticated, to Mr. John Forbes, in Port-Tobacco, on the third Tuesday in April, 1791, to be by him received and examined, in order for payment—and all persons who are indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to the said John Forbes, or his deputy, and to no other person whatsoever, having executed a power of attorney to him with full power to settle fully the said estate.

ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Admx.

Anne-Arundel county, June 18, 1790.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that he intends to continue his school near the Governor's Bridge, Patuxent—wherein he teaches the **G R E E K** and **L A T I N** LANGUAGES in the most approved and modern methods now extant, at 71 per annum—BOARDING may be procured in genteel families in the neighbourhood at 201. per annum, or from the subscriber (provided the pupils find their own beds,) at said rate. He hopes the assiduous and unremitting attention paid to the literary and moral progress of his pupils, will recommend the public's

Very Humble Servant,

HUGH MAGUIRE.

ALL persons indebted to **RANDALL** and **DELAZIER**, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expense of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servants,
JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
D R Y G O O D S,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

F o r S A L E,

ATRACT of LAND, containing one thousand acres, lying in Calvert county, and situated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marsh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houses 40 by 24, in good repair, and several small houses for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, chestnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no considerable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a sufficient stream for a grist and saw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fishery at Cove-point, and a pond that furnishes very fine oysters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indisputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaser. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved security; but the payment of the interest will be expected annually. Any person inclined to view the land may see it by applying to the subscriber, who resides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, sen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790.

To be Sold,
A New Brick House,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 14, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs **WALLACE** and **MUIR**.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

Wanted Immediately,
AS AN
A P P R E N T I C E
T O T H E
P R I N T I N G B U S I N E S S,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper,
Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

F O R S A L E,
That V A L U A B L E
H O U S E A N D L O T,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

P O S S E S S I O N will be delivered immediately.

Apply to

G. D U V A L L.

May 22, 1790.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.